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## RECORD OF NEGRO FOLK-LORE.

**BUSH NEGROES.** In his article "About the Ornamentation in Use by Savage Tribes in Dutch Guiana and its Meaning," in the "Proceedings of the International Congress of Americanists," Thirteenth Session, N. Y., 1902 (Easton, Pa., 1905, pp. 209-212), Mr. L. C. Van Panhuys treats of the ornaments and ornamental *motifs* of the Bush-Negroes, "the most original, remarkable, and interesting people in the present Guiana," as Professor Joest has called them. They are "the descendants of runaway slaves brought from Africa, and have established themselves in several tribes, under chiefs or 'Grammans,' with a kind of republican form of government." Their chief tribe, the Aucaners (Djoecas) still make use of a "drum language," for purposes of warning. The ornaments of the Aucaners (Djoecas) and of the Saramaccaners (of the Upper Surinam) differ markedly. The most characteristic ornament of the Aucaners is the eye of the iguana. In Bush-Negro ornamentation, "each artist has his own individual work and makes his own combinations, yet the ornaments are strongly under the same (tribal) style." The male sex is distinctly marked (arrow sometimes = phallus). Snake and bird designs are numerous and represented in connection with religious ideas, while plants are very rare. Tattooing designs "are the most conventional and seem to have been copied from each other." As carving gourds and tattooing are woman's work, there are "special female ornaments;" needle-work ornaments are made by men and women in company. Concerning the relations of these Negroes with Indians, the author observes: "Coast Indians paint ornaments on hammocks made by Bush-Negroes, and given to them for that purpose. Further, we have Indian ornaments in 'Kivejus' and feather-work." Also: "As far as my knowledge of Indian ornaments permits, I should say that their ornaments have undergone *no* influence, neither from the Bush-Negroes, nor from the more civilized." The coast Indians, who cling strongly to their own primitive customs, may have adopted some superstitions from the Bush-Negroes. Some of the Indians have learned "the 'lingoa geral' of the colony, the so-called negro-English." In his article on "Indian Words in the Dutch Language," in the same volume, Mr. Van Panhuys states that the language of the Bush-Negroes contains words from eight different languages.

A. F. C.